

POMERENE AND COX IN A RACE TO LEAD

Ohio Senator Being Mentioned
by Friends for Presidential Chair.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., April 9.
James M. Cox and Senator Alden Pomerene (Ohio) have been projected into the limelight as contesting leaders in the Democratic party as a result of the speech of the former Democratic Presidential nominee in New York last night.

Mr. Cox, according to the interpretation placed upon his speech by Democratic and Republican leaders, is attempting to continue his leadership on a League of Nations platform, confining his bid for the Wilson support he made at his famous White House conference during the last campaign. In doing so it is believed he has unavoidably run afoul of the ambitions of Senator Pomerene, who is a candidate for reelection and who has supported the treaties growing out of the armament conference.

Mr. Cox's stand is in harmony with the Democratic Senatorial group which fought the ratification of the treaties in the Senate and who made their course so pronounced as to render the treaties a political issue when the record of the Senate will be read in the ensuing elections.

In taking his stand Mr. Cox is supposed to have the sympathetic support of the former Wilson group of which Joseph P. Tumulty is regarded as the spokesman. This group supported Senator Robinson (Ark.) and other Democratic Senators who attempted to do throne Senator Underwood from his Senate leadership during the treaty fight.

Mr. Cox's attitude, it is assumed here, cannot do otherwise than make the fight over the conference treaties an issue in the Ohio elections, where Senator Pomerene is expected to win the nomination regardless of what the former Democratic Presidential nominee may do.

The course which Senator Pomerene took in supporting ratification of the Harding treaties will make it difficult for the Republicans to fight him as vigorously on this issue as they might, with the result that he is in an excellent position to obtain reelection.

It is regarded as certain by political leaders in both parties that if Senator Pomerene should be reelected he will at once become a leading power in the Democratic party before which the influence of the Cox group will be lessened.

A Democratic Senator from Ohio in

BAPTIST PREACHER EXCUSES FLAPPERS

Rev. Mr. McCaul Hesitates as
to Frivolity of Present or
Past Generation.

The flappers at last have found a friend in the Rev. Robert McCaul, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, who for the life of him can't decide which is the more frivolous, the present or the older generation.

"There is some excuse for the new generation," said the preacher in his sermon last night. "But the older generation should know better. The godlessness of the young is but a reflection of the lack of religion of their parents. They made religion a side issue instead of a main objective of life, and the boys and girls won't be ordered to church when they see mother and father staying home."

As far as dress is concerned, it "is no sign of immorality" in the opinion of Mr. McCaul. "In every generation young women have dressed and fixed their hair in various styles and the fashions have changed from time to time, all due to the women's efforts to be pleasing to the male. The dress of to-day is very becoming and I see nothing wrong in the styles even though they are extreme. Bobbed hair is not a sign that a woman is immoral."

The Rev. Mr. McCaul does not believe the stories of increasing drinking among the young men and women, nor does he think the mere act of legislating against liquor has driven people to drink, any more than legislating against murder and theft has added to the crime wave.

"Prohibition is a good law," he said, "and the young men of the future generation will not know what liquor is and will not have to resist its temptation. And they will be that much better off."

"Art is one of the causes of frivolity among the younger people," he declared. "Young men and women go to art galleries to look at certain pictures, but not with the eyes of art. These frivolous, misshapen and abnormal specimens of art should be removed from the galleries."

Jazz was described by the pastor as "a departure from normal music."

The title of the sermon was "Is the Young Generation More Frivolous Than the Last?" but the question was unanswered by the minister who frankly admitted he didn't know whether "to blame the parents or their children."

HOUSE FOR COGHAN BENEFIT.

Apollo Theater Engaged for Performance April 23.

Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers Association, announced yesterday that he had engaged the Apollo Theater for the testimonial benefit to be given for Miss Rose Coghlan on Sunday evening, April 23.

Following the announcement on Saturday that the managers' organization had undertaken to arrange the benefit William Collier, Florence Moore, Wilda Bennett, Joseph Santley, Ivy Sawyer, Sally Ward, Rene Riano, Rose Eriand, Emma Hale, Richard Keene, Mlle. Marguerite and Frank Gill of Irving Berlin's "Music Box Revue" volunteered to appear on the program now being arranged.

Atlantic City, April 9.—A double wedding will be performed in the ocean on the Steel Pier in this city on the afternoon of April 23. The brides, bridegrooms and officiating clergyman—whose name has not yet been announced—will wear waterproof suits.

A rehearsal will be held next Sunday for the benefit of the Easter crowd. The principals are Miss Elizabeth O'Keefe, 12, 349 President street, Brooklyn, who will become Mrs. Frank J. Fisher, and Miss Anna M. Casady, 20, a stenographer of Philadelphia, who will promise to love and honor Howard S. Detwiler.

REDS RULE YUCATAN
SAYS K. OF C. REPORT

Governor Urges Forty-eight
Wives Per Man, It Is
Declared.

The Knights of Columbus directors at national headquarters, New Haven, yesterday made public a communication from E. M. Rowley, their investigator on conditions in Mexico, in which the statement is made that a virtual Soviet republic is about to be set up in the State of Yucatan. The telegram says:

"The state government is entirely Bolshevik and the place swarms with Russians, Spaniards and Italians, all Socialists of the red tag type, and I am ashamed to say, one American, a slacker and I. W. W. The new Governor is avowedly anti-Catholic and tried to restrict the number of priests on the entire peninsula to six."

"The Governor in a public speech stated that every man should have forty-eight wives. He gave his young sister to her intended and said he wanted no ceremony, either civil or religious, that they simply go off and live together. Fortunately both the girl and her husband had different ideas and she sneaked over to the cathedral late at night and had the religious ceremony performed. Those in power openly state that they will put up the cost of civil recorder's fees to prevent marriage; that they are going to force a regime of 'free love.'"

"It is even hinted that as soon as the existing state government feels itself strong enough, it will break away from the Mexican union and declare for a Soviet republic. It is also said that certain elements in Mexico City will view such a move with complacency."

Ocean Double Wedding to Be Rehearsed Easter

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GIRLS NEVER MORE SINFUL, SAYS PRIEST

Father Belford Sees Degeneration
in Modern Modes
and Customs.

In the clothes and the manner worn, in the modes and customs and in the general departure from the fashions and conduct of their mothers, the Rev. John L. Belford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, sees a degeneration in the girl of the period. Father Belford sets forth his views in the current issue of the Mentor, his parish publication.

"If ever there was a time or place where the Sixth Commandment was broken more frequently, more openly and more shamelessly than it is to-day, I do not know that period nor that locality," said Father Belford. "No longer do these young people of to-day ask, 'May I go?' They just go and refuse to account for their company or their occupation. The simple forms of amusement do not satisfy them. They want the more complicated, expensive and dangerous. They find that money talks and they hunger for it that it may give them standing or procure for them luxuries they see and crave."

"Bad books and papers fill their minds with evil thoughts. Bad pictures and vile plays enkindle bad desires. Immoral dress and lascivious conduct complete their ruin. They soon become as bad as their company and contribute their quota to fill the turbid stream of evil talk and evil action that fertilizes the world with evil influences and bad example."

"The Sixth Commandment covers all immoralities of holding, handling and hugging. It does not matter where these things take place—in your own home, in the park, in an automobile, on the seashore or in the water. They are absolutely and indefensibly wicked. If women will allow men to take liberties with them they simply invite disaster."

"If women dress like wantons they must expect to receive the treatment of wantons. The abandoned woman tries to reveal her form and make it appear as attractive or seductive as possible. It was she who brought out the transparent waist, the very short skirt, the pained pose, and the powder puff. Her motive needs no comment. The wonder is how decent women who have no thought of following her trade should invite her devices."

Fifty Pounds of Money for the New Belleau

Philadelphia, April 9.—Fifty pounds of money for the fund to rebuild the war torn village of Belleau was tossed into tin containers that were passed through the audience at memorial services to-day. The money was in bills and coins of all denominations with written pledges. It will be counted to-morrow.

Senator George Wharton Pepper was the principal speaker.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL
ADDITIONS DEDICATED

Plant Represents an Outlay of
\$8,000,000 Now.

More than 400 persons attended yesterday the dedication of the new building of Mount Sinai Hospital, which were held in the Blumenthal Memorial Auditorium, one of the buildings. The structures represent an outlay of more than \$8,000,000 and give the institution a total of seventeen buildings, which constitute an investment of \$8,000,000. Leo Arnstein, vice-president of the hospital, presided, and among the speakers were George Blumenthal, the president, Myron S. Falk, chairman of the building committee, and Arthur Lehman, president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

The three new buildings are the private pavilion, dedicated to the memory of Meyer and Barbara Guggenheim by their children, which contains 121 beds; the children's pavilion, erected in remembrance of Lewis Einstein and Minnie Einstein Falk by Henry L. and Cecelia Einstein, with 130 beds, and the Blumenthal auditorium, in memory of George Blumenthal, Jr., by Florence and George Blumenthal, which has a seating capacity of 450, including a balcony and rostrum. There also were dedicated two buildings completed during the last three years. These were the pathological and laboratory buildings, donated by Adolph Lewishson, and the children's clinic, dedicated to the memory of Florence Henrietta Walter by Florence and William Walter.

Among those present at the exercises were Maurice Frankfort, second vice-president; S. S. Prince, treasurer; Albert Forsh, secretary, and the following trustees: Nelson L. Asiel, Hugo Blumenthal, Henry L. Calman, Mrs. A. A. Cook, Joseph E. Cushman, Jacob Enshelmer, Benedict Epstein, Philip J. Goodhart, Arthur H. Harlow, Charles Klingenstein, Daniel Kops, Mrs. H. H. Lehman, Adolph Lewishson, Benjamin Mordecai, Walter W. Naumburg, Ernest Rosenfeld, Walter E. Sachs, Mrs. R. W. Straus, Jack W. Schiffer, E. Van Raalte, William Walter, E. J. Wile and C. A. Wilphremer.

PRIVATELY OWNED SHIPS LIE IDLE NOW

Few in Transatlantic Passenger
and Freight Business.

Privately owned American ships have virtually disappeared from the transatlantic passenger and freight business under the stress of lower freight rates and declining cargoes, and those remaining are concentrated in two companies, the United American Lines and the International Mercantile Marine Company. Of the approximately 5,000,000 gross tons of ships privately owned under the American flag, only 154,728 are on the world's principal trade route, the north Atlantic. The number in transatlantic business is even smaller, so that most all the tonnage is concentrated in the coastwise, intercoastal, West Indies, South America and inland routes.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has the Manchuria, 16,620 gross tons; Mongolia, 13,639 tons; Minnesota, 17,096 tons, and St. Paul, 11,220 tons, in the American Line's Hamburg service; the Finland and Kronland, 12,200 tons each, in the Red Star Line's Antwerp service; and the freighters Montauk and Montana, 7,770 tons each, in the Atlantic Transport Line's London service. The total American flag tonnage now in service is 124,728. The Philadelphia, 11,000 tons, and the Minnesota, 20,800 tons are laid up.

In the New York-Hamburg service the United American Lines have the Mount Carrol, 7,600 tons; the Mount Clinton, 8,100 tons, and the Mount Clay, 7,400 tons, and in the Philadelphia-Hamburg run the Georgian, 4,321 tons; Hwallian, 5,670 tons, and the Oregonian, 6,648 tons, the grand total being 39,229 tons. This will soon be swelled by the addition of the Resolute and Reliance to 73,229 tons.

American ship owners, who have withdrawn vessels from Atlantic services declare that profitable operation is not possible under current conditions. Most foreign ships, they say, with their lower operating costs, are just able to meet expenses, and in many instances are discharging capital charges to keep their ships in service. It is pointed out that although ship charter rates are down to about the low level of 1913, operating costs are still at least 25 per cent. above the pre-war figures.

COYLE SEEKS K. OF C. OFFICE.

Utica, April 9.—Breaking a precedent in the history of the organization, Dr. John G. Coyle of New York announced his candidacy for election for State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus at a conference of district deputies here to-day.

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THE QUALITY OF GAS

The Consolidated Gas Company, in its annual report to its stockholders, on January 22, 1922, said:

"From time to time during the year, testimony has been taken by the Public Service Commission as to the advisability of discontinuing now in New York City, as has already been done in the rest of the State, the Nation and the world, the candle-power standard of quality for gas and substituting therefor a thermal-unit standard."

"The oft-reiterated position of this Company on this question has been made very clear on various occasions during the year, to the effect that, within the limits of operating possibility, this Company and its subsidiaries do furnish, and will continue to furnish, to their consumers, gas of such standard of candle-power or heating value as may be desired and directed by the public through its official representatives, and that this Company will, in turn, require the payment of a reasonable rate for gas of the quality thus prescribed. So long as 22 candle-power gas is prescribed for this City by statute or Commission order, the Company will continue to furnish that quality of gas and will expect to be paid therefor a commensurate rate."

"This attitude of compliance with the regulatory requirements does not alter in any respect the desire of the company to be authorized to furnish to its consumers gas of the quality which will render to them the most efficient and economical service, and to adjust its rates to that end. The Company's executives and engineers realize, of course, that continuance of the 22-candle-power standard does not give the maximum results to the user of gas, in proportion to the price necessitated by the cost of making gas of that standard. They have not refrained from disclosing their opinion or the facts upon which it is based, when interrogated by the regulatory authorities or by representative consumers."

In the report made to the Commission, on December 22, 1921, by the Joint Conference Committee created by the Commission, the Company's representatives, after setting forth their view that the consumers ought to have the benefit, in reduction in rate, of such economies in manufacturing cost as are secured through a change in standard, added:

"The Company representatives state their inability to join in the recommendation of any 'block' schedule contingent upon the adoption of a 550 British thermal-unit standard which does not give to the small consumers a contemporaneous reduction in the charge for gas consumed."

That attitude has not been changed. At the opening of the hearings instituted by the Commission, on its own motion, to ascertain whether a change to a thermal standard would be in the public interest, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company and its affiliated companies said, on February 6, 1922:

"We are here pursuant to an order of the Commission. As to neither of the subject matters of this inquiry is there any petition before this Commission from these companies—neither as to a change in standard nor as to the establishment of graduated rates. Our position in a very few words is this: We have in the past, and we shall in the future, supply to our consumers the quality of gas which is prescribed by the public policy of the State, whether that is 22 candle-power or some lesser candle-power or some standard of thermal content."

"I am not relying in that respect solely upon the companies' own tests. We have recently seen published in one of the newspapers the detailed tests made by the City of New York with respect to each one of the Consolidated Companies, and each one of their plants, over a period of three or four years; * * * and it

appears that in the case of no company, no plant, no year, was there a violation or a falling below 22 candle-power."

"We know, if the matter becomes pertinent, that the present candle-power standard is wasteful of oil. We know that we can give to all consumers at least as good service, and to most of them much better service, at a less cost to manufacture than would be the result of continuing an obsolete standard; but, so far as the companies are concerned, the question whether this saving shall be effected and the question of what standard is best for this City, is not a matter as to which we take issue."

The views above expressed as to the desirability of change to a modern standard have been sustained by every witness who has testified before the Commission with any technical training or first-hand knowledge of the experience of other States and countries. The expert public representatives, whose testimony has been given solely from the point of view of the public interest, have included the following, all summoned by the Commission:

Charles D. Jenkins, Chief of the Gas Inspection Department of Massachusetts, which has had a 528 thermal-unit (commonly called B.t.u.) standard in effect since 1917.

Edward J. Cheney, until recently Chief Gas Engineer of the New York Public Service Commission, Second District, under the authority of which a 585 B.t.u. standard has been in force since 1916 for all of the State except New York City.

Philander Betts, Chief Engineer of the Public Utilities Commission in New Jersey, which has had a 525 B.t.u. standard in effect since 1920.

Albert L. Phillips, formerly of the United States Bureau of Standards, now service engineer of the American Gas Association.

William Merrifield, Gas Engineer of the New York Public Service Commission.

This expert opinion is not confined to regulatory authorities or company engineers. Mr. A. S. B. Little, Gas Engineer of the Illinois Commission until 1920 and since then the principal witness for the City of New York in gas-rate cases, testified in a local Court:

"Q. Is it your judgment that the maintenance of this candle-power standard, while it may operate to the benefit of the oil companies, does not operate to the benefit of the public? * * *

"A. It does not operate to the benefit of the public. * * *

"Q. Is it your judgment this candle-power standard is a wrong standard? * * *

"A. Certainly. * * *

"Q. Do you think it is the proper way to measure the value of the gas at all? * * *

"A. I think it is a crime; that is what I think. * * *

"Q. And it adds generally to the cost of making gas without corresponding advantages to the consumers? * * *

"A. Correct; the consumers cannot get the advantage out of the gas at 22 candle-power."

The Annual Report of the New York City Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for 1916 stated:

"High candle power of gas is of value only where gas is used in open flame burners as an illuminant; where used for cooking and heating, and for lighting with mantle burners, the constituents of the gas which enhance its illuminating power clog the burners and are a positive detriment in producing heat and light."

In accord with the testimony before the Commission advising a standard not higher than 550 B. t. u., Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, employed by the City of New York and other municipalities as a witness in many cases before the Commission, recently

recommended a 530 B. t. u. standard for the City of Philadelphia, saying:

" Naturally, in all heating, cooking and most industrial operations, it is heat that is desired; and the heat content of the gas is, therefore, the real measure of its usefulness. The only instance where candle-power is of any moment as a measure of utility is where gas is used for producing illumination in open-flame burners, and this is a wasteful method of securing light."

"Although heating value is the best measure of usefulness per unit of quantity, it does not follow that high heating standards are desirable. Indeed, the reverse may be true. * * * Gases of a low heating value contain less of these unsaturated hydrocarbons, can be efficiently burned through a wider range of adjustment, and are, therefore, more satisfactory as a general proposition under the varying conditions of supply and use which must necessarily exist in a large city."

The United States Supreme Court, on March 6, 1922, said, as to gas supplied in the City of New York in 1918 and 1919:

"The calorific quality had become more important to most consumers than the illuminating one."

The United States Bureau of Standards in its recent edition of its Circular No. 32, "Standards for Gas Service," gives expert and disinterested advice:

"Gas was originally used almost exclusively for open-flame lighting and naturally, therefore, most of the early requirements as to the quality of the gas related to the amount of light produced in such burners—i. e., to the open-flame candle-power of the gas. However, at the present time cooking, water heating, mantle lighting, and industrial applications of gas consume by far the larger percentage of the total gas made, and in these operations it is the heat given out in combustion of the gas, that is of importance to the user. Only a few per cent. of the gas distributed in this country is used in open flame, and, in fact, probably not over two per cent. of it should be so used, considering only economy to the consumer."

"As a result of this change in conditions, heating value requirements have largely replaced candle-power requirements. In fact the situation has so changed that there is no longer any justification for the adoption of new candle-power regulations. The heating-value standard should supersede the candle-power requirement, and the latter should be dropped."

" In general, it is believed that the best value for adoption will be found between 525 and 585 B. t. u. Where it can be shown that substantial economies will result, and that the public will receive as good or better service because of greater uniformity, and suitable limits are fixed to insure this, values even lower than this may be adopted."

It is not the expectation or desire of the New York gas companies to profit financially from any change in standard. Although as good or better service will be afforded to consumers by gas furnished under a thermal standard, the savings effected in manufacturing expense will be passed along to the public. The interest of the companies lies in being permitted to furnish a gas which will give to their patrons a more efficient and dependable service for the money paid, because it is only through good service that their business can grow and prosper.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Geo. B. Cortelyou,
President.